

=> d his

(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 15:18:21 ON 11 JUL 2007)

FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 15:18:31 ON 11 JUL 2007

L1 0 S OLIGOFRUCTOSACCHARIDE
L2 0 S OLIGOFRUCTOSE

FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 15:18:58 ON 11 JUL 2007

L3 1 S OLIGOFRUCTOSACCHARIDE

FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 15:19:24 ON 11 JUL 2007

L4 387 S OLIGOFRUCTO?
E BONE+ALL/CT
L5 243755 S (BONE OR "BODY, ANATOMICAL") OR "CONNECTIVE TISSUE" OR "BONE"
L6 17 S L4 AND L5
L7 5 S L6 AND 1800<=PY<=2003

FILE 'STNGUIDE' ENTERED AT 15:21:31 ON 11 JUL 2007

FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 15:38:44 ON 11 JUL 2007
E SUNVOLD G/AU 25

L8 58 S (E3 OR E4 OR E5 OR E6 OR E7 OR E8 OR E9)
E BOILEAU T/AU 25
L9 28 S (E4 OR E5 OR E6 OR E7)
E VICKERS R/AU 25
L10 2 S (E8 OR E9)
L11 79 S L8-10
L12 3 S L4 AND L11

FILE 'STNGUIDE' ENTERED AT 15:41:31 ON 11 JUL 2007

FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 15:45:09 ON 11 JUL 2007

L13 78655 S ?FRUCTO?
L14 11 S L13 AND L11
L15 8 S L14 NOT L12

FILE 'STNGUIDE' ENTERED AT 15:45:39 ON 11 JUL 2007

L15 ANSWER 1 OF 8 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:301218 HCAPLUS <<LOGINID::20070711>>
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 134:366148
 TITLE: Comparison of fermentation of selected
 fructooligosaccharides and other fiber
 substrates by canine colonic microflora
 AUTHOR(S): Vickers, Robert J.; Sunvold, Gregory D.;
 Kelley, Russell L.; Reinhart, Gregory A.
 CORPORATE SOURCE: Division of Research and Development, The Iams
 Company, Lewisburg, OH, 45338, USA
 SOURCE: American Journal of Veterinary Research (2001), 62(4),
 609-615
 CODEN: AJVRAH; ISSN: 0002-9645
 PUBLISHER: American Veterinary Medical Association
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
 LANGUAGE: English

AB The objective was to compare fermentation characteristics of fructooligosaccharides (FOS) and other fiber substrates that are commonly found in canine diets. Fecal samples from 3 adult dogs were used. The ability of fiber substrates to be used in microbial fermentation reactions was assessed by an in vitro fermentation system. Dogs were fed a com. available food, and feces were collected for use as the microbial inoculum. Substrates used were beet pulp, cellulose, soy fiber, mannanoligosaccharides (MOS), FOS, and 4 inulin products (inulin 1, 2, 3, and 4). Each substrate was incubated anaerobically with fecal inoculum and growth media for 6, 12, and 24 h, and production of short-chain fatty acids (SCFA) was measured. Total production of SCFA was higher for fermentation of the 4 inulin products and FOS, whereas fermentation of beet pulp, MOS, and soy fiber resulted in moderate concns. of SCFA. Fermentation of cellulose produced the lowest concns. of total SCFA without detection of butyrate or lactate. Butyrate production was greatest for fermentation of the 4 inulin products and FOS. Total lactate production was greatest for FOS and inulin 4. As expected, production of SCFA increased for all substrates as fermentation time increased. Canine fecal microflora ferment FOS-containing substrates in a similar manner, with little fermentation of cellulose-based carbohydrates. Furthermore, results of an in vitro fermentation system indicate that fiber type affects the metabolic activity of microorganisms, thus influencing the amount and nature of the end products of fermentation

REFERENCE COUNT: 43 THERE ARE 43 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L15 ANSWER 2 OF 8 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:727938 HCAPLUS <<LOGINID::20070711>>
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 133:362220
 TITLE: Source of dietary fiber fed to dogs affects nitrogen and energy metabolism and intestinal microflora populations
 AUTHOR(S): Howard, M. D.; Kerley, M. S.; Sunvold, G. D.; Reinhart, G. A.
 CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Animal Science, University of Missouri-Columbia, Columbia, MO, 65211, USA
 SOURCE: Nutrition Research (New York) (2000), 20(10), 1473-1484
 PUBLISHER: Elsevier Science Inc.
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
 LANGUAGE: English

AB Twenty-eight adult ovariohysterectomized dogs were fed one of four diets differing in type of dietary fiber to assess the effects of fiber on energy digestibility, partitioning of nitrogen (N) components, and changes in intestinal microflora. Dietary fiber sources were beet pulp (BP), short-chain fructooligosaccharides (FOS), cellulose (C) and a fiber blend (FB; BP, gum talha, and FOS). Dry matter (DM) intake was

reduced and DM digestibility was increased for dogs fed the FOS diet. Fecal N and microbial N excretion (g/day) was greater with the FB diet. This diet tended to reduce urinary N excretion. Bacterial characterization of intestinal contents found that FOS increased total aerobic bacteria in the distal colon. Fiber Blend decreased counts of Clostridium spp. in the ileum. The authors concluded that fermentable fiber sources increase microbial growth in the colon, and have the potential to trap and remove N from the body.

REFERENCE COUNT: 34 THERE ARE 34 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L15 ANSWER 3 OF 8 HCPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998:682295 HCPLUS <<LOGINID::20070711>>
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 129:315607
 TITLE: Pet food for improving glucose metabolism, satiety, and nutrient absorption.
 INVENTOR(S): Sunvold, Gregory D.; Hayek, Michael G.
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): The Iams Company, USA
 SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 47 pp.
 CODEN: PIXXD2
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: English
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 9844932	A1	19981015	WO 1998-US6893	19980406
W: AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GE, GH, GM, GW, HU, ID, IL, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, UZ, VN, YU, ZW				
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
CA 2286299	C	19981015	CA 1998-2286299	19980406
CA 2286299	A1	19981015		
AU 9867969	A	19981030	AU 1998-67969	19980406
AU 734098	B2	20010607		
EP 967985	A1	20000105	EP 1998-913414	19980406
EP 967985	B1	20050615		
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, FI				
BR 9807935	A	20000222	BR 1998-7935	19980406
TR 9902485	T2	20000522	TR 1999-2485	19980406
JP 2000513583	T	20001017	JP 1998-543039	19980406
US 6180131	B1	20010130	US 1998-55790	19980406
NZ 337829	A	20010330	NZ 1998-337829	19980406
AT 297741	T	20050715	AT 1998-913414	19980406
MX 9908980	A	20010629	MX 1999-8980	19990930
US 6475512	B1	20021105	US 2000-723163	20001127
US 38112	E1	20030506	US 2001-897672	20010702
US 2002197275	A1	20021226	US 2002-213944	20020807
US 6818225	B2	20041116		
JP 2007105051	A	20070426	JP 2006-337608	20061116
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 1997-42957P	P 19970407
			JP 1998-543039	A3 19980406
			US 1998-55790	A1 19980406
			WO 1998-US6893	W 19980406
			US 2000-723163	A1 20001127

AB A process for feeding an animal a diet which alters the function and morphol. of the gastrointestinal tract (GIT), a large lymphoid organ in

the animal and which improves glucose metabolism, satiety, and nutrient absorption. The process involves feeding a companion animal, such as a dog or cat, a diet of a pet food composition containing fermentable fibers which have an organic matter disappearance (OMD) of 15-60 % when fermented by fecal bacteria for a 24 h period, the fibers being present in amts. of 1-11 weight % of supplemental total dietary fiber. The fermentable fibers are beet pulp, gum arabic, gum talha, psyllium, rice bran, carob bean gum, citrus pulp, pectin, fructooligosaccharides and/or mannooligosaccharides. The animal is maintained on the diet for a sufficient period of time to allow the fermentable fibers to ferment in the GIT of the animal.

REFERENCE COUNT: 9 THERE ARE 9 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L15 ANSWER 4 OF 8 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998:682294 HCAPLUS <<LOGINID::20070711>>

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 129:285990

TITLE: Process using fermentable fibers for altering the function and composition of gut associated lymphoid tissue in an animal

INVENTOR(S): Hayek, Michael G.; Sunvold, Gregory D.

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): The Iams Company, USA

SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 17 pp.

CODEN: PIXXD2

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: English

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 9844931	A1	19981015	WO 1998-US6892	19980406
W:	AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GE, GH, GM, GW, HU, ID, IL, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, UZ, VN, YU, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM			
RW:	GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG			
US 5958898	A	19990928	US 1998-50567	19980330
AU 9867968	A	19981030	AU 1998-67968	19980406
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 1997-41915P	P 19970407
			WO 1998-US6892	W 19980406

AB A process is provided for feeding an animal a diet which alters the function and composition of gut associated lymphoid tissue (GALT) by increasing the proportion of T cells in the GALT. The diet includes fermentable fibers which have an organic matter disappearance of 15-60% when fermented by fecal bacteria for a 24 h period, the fibers being present in amts. from about 1-11 weight% of supplemented total dietary fiber. The animal is maintained on the diet for a sufficient period of time to allow the fermentable fibers to ferment in the colon of the animal to increase the proportion of T cells in the GALT of the animal.

REFERENCE COUNT: 6 THERE ARE 6 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L15 ANSWER 5 OF 8 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998:637180 HCAPLUS <<LOGINID::20070711>>

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 129:330111

TITLE: Fermentable dietary fiber increases GLP-1 secretion and improves glucose homeostasis despite increased intestinal glucose transport capacity in healthy dogs

AUTHOR(S): Massimino, Stefan P.; McBurney, Michael I.; Field,

CORPORATE SOURCE: Catherine J.; Thomson, Alan B. R.; Keelan, Monika; Hayek, Michael G.; Sunvold, Gregory D.
 Nutrition & Metabolism Research Group, Univ. Alberta, Edmonton, AB, T6G 2P5, Can.

SOURCE: Journal of Nutrition (1998), 128(10), 1786-1793
 CODEN: JONUAI; ISSN: 0022-3166

PUBLISHER: American Society for Nutritional Sciences
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
 LANGUAGE: English

AB The ileal proglucagon gene expression and postprandial blood plasma concns. of proglucagon-derived peptides change with the type and quantity of dietary fiber ingested by rats. Within the intestine, proglucagon encodes several proglucagon-derived peptides that modulate the intestinal absorption capacity and pancreatic insulin secretion. Chronic ingestion of fermentable dietary fiber may regulate the expression and synthesis of proglucagon-derived peptides in the distal intestine that modulate glucose homeostasis. Adult dogs (23 ± 2 kg, n=16) were fed isoenergetic/isonitrogenous diets containing a mixture of high-fermentable dietary fibers (HFF) or low-fermentable (LFF) wood cellulose for 14 days. Food was withheld for 16 h before an oral glucose tolerance test with 2 g glucose/kg body weight. Blood was collected via a hind-leg catheter at 0, 15, 30, 45, 60, 90, and 120 min after glucose load for the determination of blood plasma sugar, insulin, and glucagon-like peptide-1(7-36)NH₂ (GLP-1). Intestinal samples were collected after the second dietary treatment. Ileal proglucagon mRNA, intestinal GLP-1 concns., and the integrated area under the curves (AUC) for plasma GLP-1 and insulin were greater and plasma glucose AUC was decreased when the dogs were fed the HFF diet compared to the LFF diet. Intestinal villi heights, brush border, and basolateral glucose transporter protein abundance and jejunal transport capacities were greater when dogs were fed the HFF diet than the LFF diet. Thus, glucose homeostasis improves in healthy dogs when they ingest fermentable fibers.

REFERENCE COUNT: 40 THERE ARE 40 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L15 ANSWER 6 OF 8 HCPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998:280271 HCPLUS <<LOGINID::20070711>>
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 129:15585
 TITLE: Effect of dietary supplementation with fructo-oligosaccharides on fecal flora of healthy cats
 AUTHOR(S): Sparkes, A. H.; Papasouliotis, K.; Sunvold, G.; Werrett, G.; Gruffydd-Jones, E. A.; Egan, K.; Gruffydd-Jones, T. J.; Reinhart, G.
 CORPORATE SOURCE: Feline Centre, Department of Clinical Veterinary Science, University of Bristol, UK
 SOURCE: American Journal of Veterinary Research (1998), 59(4), 436-440
 PUBLISHER: CODEN: AJVRAH; ISSN: 0002-9645
 DOCUMENT TYPE: American Veterinary Medical Association
 LANGUAGE: Journal English

AB Changes in the fecal flora of healthy adult cats after dietary supplementation with fructooligosaccharides (FOS) were studied. Fresh fecal samples for quant. and qual. bacteriol. examination were collected from each cat after ingestion of a replete dry (basal) diet for a min. of 8 wk. The diet was then supplemented with 0.75% FOS, and another fecal sample was collected after 12 wk. Mean \pm SD fecal aerobic, anaerobic, and total bacterial counts (log₁₀ colony-forming units per g of feces [CFU/g]) did not differ significantly between diets (8.3 ± 0.8 , 9.2 ± 0.6 , 9.4 ± 0.4 , resp., for the basal diet; and 8.4 ± 0.8 , 9.7 ± 0.7 , and 9.8 ± 0.7 , resp., for the FOS diet), although there was a trend for higher nos. of anaerobes and total bacteria associated with the FOS diet. Members of the genus *Bacteroides*, *Clostridium perfringens*,

Escherichia coli, lactobacilli, and Plesiomonas shigeloides were the most prevalent bacteria isolated. Compared with samples from cats fed basal diet, there was a trend for increased mean counts of lactobacilli ($P = 0.02$) and Bacteroides spp ($P = 0.05$) after FOS supplementation, and a trend for decreased mean nos. of Escherichia coli ($P = 0.03$) and Clostridium perfringens ($P = 0.08$) to be associated with the FOS diet. Supplementation of FOS resulted in a median 164-fold increase in nos. of lactobacilli, 13.2-fold increase in Bacteroides spp, 98% reduction in nos. of C. perfringens, and 75% reduction in nos. of E. coli. Supplementation of the diet with FOS resulted in alteration of the fecal flora of cats.

REFERENCE COUNT: 29 THERE ARE 29 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L15 ANSWER 7 OF 8 HCPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998:280270 HCPLUS <<LOGINID::20070711>>
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 129:15584
 TITLE: Bacterial flora in the duodenum of healthy cats, and effect of dietary supplementation with fructo-oligosaccharides
 AUTHOR(S): Sparkes, A. H.; Papasouliotis, K.; Sunvold, G.; Werrett, G.; Clarke, C.; Jones, M.; Gruffydd-Jones, T. J.; Reinhart, G.
 CORPORATE SOURCE: Feline Centre, Department of Clinical Veterinary Science, University of Bristol, Bristol, UK
 SOURCE: American Journal of Veterinary Research (1998), 59(4), 431-435
 CODEN: AJVRAH; ISSN: 0002-9645
 PUBLISHER: American Veterinary Medical Association
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
 LANGUAGE: English
 AB Cats were allotted randomly to 2 groups, in a crossover design study, during which they were fed either a replete dry (basal) diet or, for 12 consecutive weeks, basal diet supplemented with 0.75% fructooligosaccharides (FOS). Samples (3 from cats fed the basal and 2 from cats fed the FOS diet) were collected for a min. of 6 wk after commencement of feeding, and a min. of 6 wk apart. Mean aerobic, anaerobic, and total bacterial counts did not differ significantly among sample collection times. After pooling of the results, mean (\pm SD) log₁₀ colony-forming units (CFU) of aerobic, anaerobic, and total bacteria/mL were 5.5 \pm 1.1, 4.8 \pm 1.0 and 5.6 \pm 1.1, resp. However, individual cats had considerable variation in counts: mean (range) intraindividual coeffs. of variation were: 19.0 (6.1 to 34.2), 19.9 (4.8 to 35.5), and 18.1 (5.5 to 32.6)%, resp. In 1 cat, total bacterial count varied between < 3.0 and 6.3 CFU/mL. Bacterial flora varied qual.: only Enterococcus faecalis, Clostridium perfringens, Bacteroides, Pasteurella, and Streptococcus spp, and unidentified gram-neg. (aerobic) rods were present in > 50% of the samples. Wide quant. and qual. variation in the duodenal flora of healthy cats was observed over time, which was not affected by dietary supplementation with FOS.

REFERENCE COUNT: 27 THERE ARE 27 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L15 ANSWER 8 OF 8 HCPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 1995:489367 HCPLUS <<LOGINID::20070711>>
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 122:238434
 TITLE: Dietary fiber for dogs: IV. In vitro fermentation of selected fiber sources by dog fecal inoculum and in vivo digestion and metabolism of fiber-supplemented diets
 AUTHOR(S): Sunvold, G. D.; Fahey, G. C., Jr.; Merchen, N. R.; Titgemeyer, E. C.; Bourquin, L. D.; Bauer, L. L.; Reinhart, G. A.
 CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Animal Sciences, University of Illinois,

SOURCE: Urbana, IL, 61801, USA
Journal of Animal Science (1995), 73(4), 1099-109
CODEN: JANSAG; ISSN: 0021-8812

PUBLISHER: American Society of Animal Science
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

AB Two expts. were conducted to evaluate single sources and blends of dietary fiber in dog food. In exp. 1, 14 fibrous substrates were fermented in vitro using dog feces as the source of inoculum. Organic matter disappearance was lower for Solka Floc and oat fiber and greatest for fructooligosaccharides (FOS) and lactulose. Solka Floc, oat fiber, gum karaya, and xanthan gum produced the least total short-chain fatty acids (SCFA). Lactulose, citrus pectin, and guar gum produced the greatest total SCFA. In experiment 2, 6 diets were formulated based on results obtained in exptl. 1. Treatments included (1) beet pulp (BP), (2) Solka Floc (SF), (3) citrus pulp (CP), (4) stool blend (SB), (5) SCFA blend (SC), and (6) combination blend (CB). Digestibility of DMA and total dietary fiber (TDF) was greatest for dogs consuming the SC diet. Feces from dogs fed SC were scored as more unformed and liquid in consistency than feces from dogs fed the other diets. Dogs consuming the SF and SB diets had the lowest TDF digestibilities. Organic matter disappearance values derived from substrates fermented in vitro reasonably predicted the fiber digestibility of diets fed to dogs. Moderately fermentable dietary fiber sources, such as BP, promote excellent stool characteristics without compromising nutrient digestibility, and may promote gastrointestinal tract health by optimizing SCFA production

L12 ANSWER 1 OF 3 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005:471849 HCAPLUS <<LOGINID::20070711>>
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 143:6762
 TITLE: Companion animal compositions comprising short-chain oligofructose
 INVENTOR(S): Vickers, Robert Jason; Boileau, Thomas William-Maxwell; Sunvold, Gregory Dean
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): The Iams Company, USA
 SOURCE: U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 7 pp.
 CODEN: USXXCO
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: English
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 2005118299	A1	20050602	US 2003-725251	20031201
AU 2004295004	A1	20050616	AU 2004-295004	20041201
CA 2547332	A1	20050616	CA 2004-2547332	20041201
WO 2005053427	A1	20050616	WO 2004-US40085	20041201
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NA, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW				
RW: BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IS, IT, LT, LU, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
EP 1689248	A1	20060816	EP 2004-812572	20041201
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, FI, RO, CY, TR, BG, CZ, EE, HU, PL, SK, IS				
BR 2004017167	A	20070306	BR 2004-17167	20041201
JP 2007512840	T	20070524	JP 2006-542681	20041201
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 2003-725251	A 20031201
			WO 2004-US40085	W 20041201

AB Pet feed compns. comprise about 0.01-0.2% short-chain oligofructose (by weight of the composition) comprising 1-kestose, nystose, and 1F- β -fructofuranosylnystose. The compns. are used to enhance the gastrointestinal health of the animal and may improve fecal odor.

L12 ANSWER 2 OF 3 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005:471837 HCAPLUS <<LOGINID::20070711>>
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 143:13251
 TITLE: Methods and kits related to administration of a fructooligosaccharide
 INVENTOR(S): Sunvold, Gregory Dean; Boileau, Thomas William-Maxwell; Vickers, Robert Jason
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): The Iams Company, USA
 SOURCE: U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 8 pp.
 CODEN: USXXCO
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: English
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
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US 2005118234	A1	20050602	US 2003-724839	20031201
AU 2004295005	A1	20050616	AU 2004-295005	20041201
CA 2547059	A1	20050616	CA 2004-2547059	20041201
WO 2005053426	A1	20050616	WO 2004-US40086	20041201
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NA, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW				
RW: BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IS, IT, LT, LU, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
EP 1696734	A1	20060906	EP 2004-812573	20041201
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, FI, RO, CY, TR, BG, CZ, EE, HU, PL, SK, IS				
BR 2004017187	A	20070306	BR 2004-17187	20041201
JP 2007512032	T	20070517	JP 2006-542682	20041201
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 2003-724839 A 20031201 WO 2004-US40086 W 20041201				

AB A first embodiment disclosed herein is a method of enhancing total tract digestibility of one or more dietary components in a companion animal, the method comprising administering to the companion animal a companion animal composition comprising fructooligosaccharide. Kits comprising the companion animal composition and information that use of the companion animal composition by a companion animal is useful for enhancing total tract digestibility of one or more dietary components in the companion animal, are also disclosed. In a related, but sep., embodiment, a method selected from enhancing calcium absorption, improving bone health, improving strength, improving phys. activity performance, and combinations thereof, the method comprising administering to a companion animal a companion animal composition comprising fructooligosaccharide, is disclosed. Kits comprising the companion animal composition and information that use of the companion animal composition by a companion animal is useful for a purpose selected from the group consisting of enhancing calcium absorption, improving bone health, improving strength, improving phys. activity performance, and combinations thereof, are also disclosed.

L12 ANSWER 3 OF 3 HCPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999:222181 HCPLUS <<LOGINID::20070711>>
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 131:44159
 TITLE: Influence of fermentable fiber on small intestinal dimensions and transport of glucose and proline in dogs
 AUTHOR(S): Buddington, Randal K.; Buddington, Karyl K.; Sunvold, Greg D.
 CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Biological Sciences, Mississippi State University, Mississippi State, MS, 39762, USA
 SOURCE: American Journal of Veterinary Research (1999), 60(3), 354-358
 CODEN: AJVRAH; ISSN: 0002-9645
 PUBLISHER: American Veterinary Medical Association
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
 LANGUAGE: English

AB Intestinal dimensions and nutrient absorption may be influenced by different types of dietary fiber. Ten adult Beagle dogs of both sexes were fed a diet with fermentable fiber (beet pulp and oligofructose) or nonfermentable fiber (cellulose) for 6 wk. The dietary effects on small intestinal dimensions and transport rates for glucose and proline were determined. The kinetics of glucose and proline uptake were defined in the proximal and middle regions of the small intestine,

resp. The small intestines of dogs fed fermentable fiber had 28% more nominal surface area and 37% more mucosal mass, were 35% heavier, and had 95% higher capacity for carrier-mediated glucose uptake than in dogs fed cellulose. The differences were more pronounced in the proximal portion of the intestine. Thus, diets containing fermentable fibers increase small intestinal dimensions and the capacity for nutrient absorption in dogs. These changes may decrease the risk of enteric infections or aid in the treatment of intestinal diseases, particularly those involving decreased nutrient absorption.

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